

Rollcall vote 898, Jackson Lee of Texas Part B Amendment No. 6, On Agreeing to the Amendment—I would have voted “nay.”

Rollcall vote 899 Moore of Wisconsin Part B Amendment No. 7, On Agreeing to the Amendment—I would have voted “nay.”

Rollcall vote 900, On Motion to Recommit with Instructions, To amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that major rules of the executive branch shall have no force or effect unless a joint resolution of approval is enacted into law—I would have voted “nay.”

Rollcall vote 901, On Passage, To amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that major rules of the executive branch shall have no force or effect unless a joint resolution of approval is enacted into law—I would have voted “aye.”

December 8, 2011

Rollcall vote 902, On Ordering the Previous Question, Providing for consideration of H.R. 1633, the Farm Dust Regulation Prevention Act of 2011—I would have voted “aye.”

Rollcall vote 903, On Agreeing to the Resolution, Providing for consideration of H.R. 1633, the Farm Dust Regulation Prevention Act of 2011—I would have voted “aye.”

Rollcall vote 904, On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, as Amended, Synthetic Drug Control Act—I would have voted “aye.”

Rollcall vote 905, On Approving the Journal—I would have voted “aye.”

Rollcall vote 906, Rush of Illinois Amendment No. 1, On agreeing to the Amendment—I would have voted “nay.”

Rollcall vote 907, Christensen of the Virgin Islands Amendment No. 2, On Agreeing to the Amendment—I would have voted “nay.”

Rollcall vote 908, Markey of Massachusetts Amendment No. 4, On Agreeing to the Amendment—I would have voted “nay.”

Rollcall vote 909, Waxman of California Amendment No. 5, On Agreeing to the Amendment—I would have voted “nay.”

Rollcall vote 910, Al Green of Texas Amendment No. 8, On Agreeing to the Amendment—I would have voted “nay.”

Rollcall vote 911, On Motion to Recommit with Instructions, To establish a temporary prohibition against revising any national ambient air quality standard applicable to coarse particulate matter, to limit Federal regulation of nuisance dust in areas in which such dust is regulated under State, tribal, or local law, and for other purposes—I would have voted “nay.”

Rollcall vote 912, On Passage, To establish a temporary prohibition against revising any national ambient air quality standard applicable to coarse particulate matter, to limit Federal regulation of nuisance dust in areas in which such dust is regulated under State, tribal, or local law, and for other purposes—I would have voted “aye.”

70TH ANNIVERSARY OF ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR

HON. LAURA RICHARDSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 9, 2011

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the 70th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor. A beautiful Sunday morning on December 7, 1941 in O’ahu, Hawaii was darkened by a surprise and brutal attack on the United States Naval Station at Pearl Harbor.

More than 2,400 Americans lost their lives that day while over 1,200 suffered from injuries protecting not only the base and the country they loved. The attack led to the entry of the United States into World War II, the most transformative event of the 21st century. In addressing the Congress the day after the attack on Pearl Harbor, President Franklin D.

Roosevelt said that “yesterday, December 7, [is] a date which will live in infamy.” Today we remember those who sacrificed their lives that day in the defense of our country and honor the patriots who continue to carry the memory of this day through their daily lives.

Mr. Speaker, the attack on Pearl Harbor brings back the same emotions we experienced on September 11, 2001. We were stunned, shocked, horrified, but united in our resolve to protect our homeland and defeat our adversaries. Long Beach, California, which is located in my district, played a critical role in this effort. It was one of the leading centers of military activity on the West Coast. Along the Pacific coast of Long Beach were several Navy shipbuilding and repair yards, Coast Guard stations, supply depots, and transport facilities. It is no exaggeration to state that Long Beach was a critical component of the “Arsenal of Democracy” that was the United States.

Mr. Speaker, the war that began on December 7, 1941 with the attack on Pearl Harbor ended on August 15, 1945, with Japan’s unconditional surrender. In keeping with our national character, the United States did not gloat in victory, extract reparations from a vanquished foe, or occupy and oppress a conquered people. Rather, the United States helped Japan rebuild its economy and transform itself into a great democracy. The peace treaty that was signed on September 2, 1945, on the decks of the U.S.S. *Missouri* ushered into being a friendship that grows stronger and more important with every passing year. Japan is now one of our strongest allies and major trading partners.

As we reflect on the anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor, let us remember the sacrifices of the men and women who perished that day in defense of the land we love.